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## THE BIRDS OF TESO DISTRICT, UGANDA

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### INTRODUCTION

Teso District, an area of approximately 140 000 km<sup>2</sup> in east-central Uganda, has been sadly neglected by ornithologists, and will probably remain so for some time to come. Almost all other parts of the country have been better covered. One reason for the lack of interest in the district, may be the geography which is comparatively uninteresting, but this is more than amply compensated for by its amiable indigenous inhabitants.

It is entirely low-lying country between 1000 m and 1200 m altitude, rising to 1367 m at one point in the south-west. However, inselbergs are a common feature of the landscape. The area, although lacking mountains and true forest, includes much wet land. Lakes Salisbury and Opeti are entirely within the district, as is a large part of Lake Kyoga. A chain of small lakes runs along the southern boundary. Running into the lakes, numerous small rivers, many seasonal, dissect the area. Where the rivers broaden out, extensive beds of *Cyperus papyrus* L. *Typha* and *Phragmites* may be formed.

Following Langdale-Brown, Osmaston & Wilson (1964), the district can be roughly divided botanically into four more-or-less equal sections, with the district headquarters, Soroti, at the centre.

#### North-west

*Butyrospermum-Hyparrhenia* savannah, and *Combretum-Acacia-Hyparrhenia* savannah, with tree heights up to 12 m; the dominant species of *Hyparrhenia* grass varying from one locality to another; small amounts of *Albizia-Combretum* woodland forming an open canopy at 5 to 10 m on light sandy loams; *Echinochloa* grasslands on clay soils along rivers; *Brachiaria-Hyparrhenia* grasslands on sandy loams over clay in seasonally water-logged valleys.

#### North-east

Mosaic of *Combretum-Acacia-Hyparrhenia* savannah in seasonally water-logged valleys, with much *Acacia-Setaria* on black calcareous clays, characteristic of a prolonged dry season; small amounts of *Echinochloa* grasslands; *Hyparrhenia* grass savannah, derived from *Butyrospermum* savannah between cultivation, with few remnant trees, and some *Butyrospermum* savannah still existing.

#### South-east

Mostly *Hyparrhenia* grass savannah derived from *Butyrospermum* savannah, with *Echinochloa* grasslands and also *Combretum-Acacia-Hyparrhenia* savannah in the extreme south-east with large areas of *Butyrospermum-Hyparrhenia*.

## South-west

*Echinochloa* grasslands, with *Butyrospermum-Hyparrhenia*, moist *Combretum* savannah, *Combretum-Hyparrhenia*, undifferentiated deciduous thicket, and *Cyperus papyrus* swamp along lake edges with much *Typha* and *Phragmites* in places.

Dr. P. L. White kindly supplied rainfall figures for the years 1961-70, measured at Serere. The mean rainfall *per annum* measured in millimetres during that period was 1522.8, with extremes of 1226.1 in 1965 and 1839.0 in 1963.

TABLE

Means and extremes are given in millimetres and show the dryest month to be January, the wettest April.

MONTH	MEAN	LOWEST	HIGHEST
January	30.5	0.8	85.1
February	77.1	0.0	212.6
March	131.3	79.5	221.5
April	223.9	116.1	354.8
May	172.4	92.5	228.1
June	93.8	47.8	169.4
July	115.1	75.2	190.2
August	161.4	55.6	285.5
September	124.2	49.3	207.3
October	184.7	92.8	286.5
November	136.8	41.7	243.1
December	77.5	9.7	159.8

T. V. Fox collected birds quite extensively in the district in 1913. Most, if not all of his specimens are in the British Museum, and are reported, usually without details, in Jackson (1938).

Capt. C. R. S. Pitman collected in the north-eastern part of the district in October and November 1936, and again in June and July 1948. He has allowed me to use his manuscript notes, for which I am very grateful.

I was resident at Soroti, the district headquarters, from May 1965 to December 1967. During this period I travelled quite extensively in all but the north-western part of the district. I did no collecting and very little trapping. Also, as I was still rather a novice to the Ethiopian avifauna, I undoubtedly missed a number of species, particularly of the genera *Anthus*, *Cisticola* and *Mirafr*, and also some of the more skulking denizens of the extensive swamplands.

Comparing my own observations with those in the literature, it is obvious that considerable fluctuations occur in the populations of many species from year to year, particularly the water birds. Long term changes in the population appear to have occurred in some species which Jackson (1938) records as common, but I found uncommon or absent, and some species such as *Turdoides tenebrosus* have thrust south from the Sudan since the time of Jackson and Fox.

I have listed below the characteristic species of two of the most important and contrasting habitat types in the district. These are the *Acacia-Setaria* bush country of the north-east, identical with that found in southern Karamoja District to the north and east, and the *Cyperus papyrus-Typha* swamps characteristic of much of the lacustrine areas of central Uganda.

Nomenclature follows White (1960-1965) unless otherwise stated, but the order of species, genera, sub-families and families is alphabetical.

### The Acacia-Setaria of the north-east

Characteristic birds, found not at all, or scarcely, elsewhere in Teso were:

*Aquila rapax* Tawny Eagle  
*Numida meleagris* Helmeted Guinea-fowl  
*Streptopelia vinacea* Vinaceous Dove  
*Tockus erythrorhynchus* Red-billed Hornbill  
*T. jacksoni* Jackson's Hornbill  
*Trachyphonus darnaudii* d'Arnaud's Barbet  
*Eurocephalus anguitimens* White-crowned Shrike  
*Prionops plumata* Curly-crested Helmet Shrike  
*Empidonis semipartitus* Silver Bird  
*Cisticola chiniana* Rattling Cisticola  
*Sylvietta brachyura* Crombec  
*Bubalornis albirostris* Buffalo Weaver  
*Dinemellia dinemelli* White-headed Buffalo Weaver  
*Plocepasser mahali* Stripe-breasted Sparrow Weaver  
*Euplectes hordaceus* Black-winged Red Bishop  
*Spreo superbus* Superb Starling

### The Cyperus papyrus-Typha swamps

Species associated with large open stretches of water inside the swamps are not included.

*Balaeniceps rex* Whale-headed Stork  
*Butorides striatus* Green-backed Heron  
*Ixobrychus sturmii* Dwarf Bittern  
*Gallinula chloropus* Moorhen  
*G. angulata* Lesser Moorhen  
*Vanellus crassirostris* Long-toed Lapwing  
*Actophilornis africana* Jacana  
*Microparra capensis* Lesser Jacana  
*Muscicapa aquatica* Swamp Flycatcher  
*Acrocephalus rufescens* Greater Swamp Warbler  
*Cisticola galactotes* Winding Cisticola  
*Euplectes axillaris* Fan-tailed Widow-bird  
*E. orix* Red Bishop  
*Ploceus castanops* Northern Brown-throated Weaver  
*P. intermedius* Masked Weaver  
*P. jacksoni* Golden-backed Weaver

Seasonally, the swamps and swamp edges are inhabited by large numbers of Palearctic waders, variable numbers of Garganey *Anas querquedula*, and various local species of wildfowl.

A total of 330 species has been recorded in the district. The following were widespread and recorded commonly, but I have no observations of interest to make upon them. Palearctic migrants are indicated in bold type.

*Podiceps ruficollis* Little Grebe  
*Pelecanus rufescens* Pink-backed Pelican  
*Anhinga rufa* Darter  
*Phalacrocorax africanus* Long-tailed Cormorant  
*Ardea melanocephala* Black-headed Heron  
*Ardeola ibis* Cattle Egret  
*Butorides striatus* Green-backed Heron  
*Egretta alba* Large Egret  
*E. garzetta* Little Egret  
*Nycticorax nycticorax* Night Heron  
*Anastomus lamelligerus* Open-billed Stork  
***Ciconia ciconia*** White Stork  
*Leptoptilos crumeniferus* Marabou  
*Scopus umbretta* Hammerkop  
*Bostrychia hagedash* Hadada  
*Threskiornis aethiopica* Sacred Ibis  
*Alopochen aegyptiaca* Egyptian Goose  
***Anas querquedula*** Garganey  
*Dendrocygna bicolor* Fulvous Tree Duck  
***Buteo buteo*** Steppe Buzzard

*Elanus caeruleus* Black-shouldered Kite  
*Haliaeetus vocifer* Fish Eagle  
*Lophaelatus occipitalis* Long-crested Hawk Eagle  
*Polyboroides typus* Harrier Hawk  
*Terathopus ecaudatus* Bataleur  
*Gyps africanus* White-backed Vulture  
*G. rueppellii* Rüppell's Griffon Vulture  
*Neophron monachus* Hooded Vulture  
*Francolinus clappertoni* Clapperton's Francolin  
*Fulica cristata* Crested Coot  
**Charadrius hiaticula** Ringed Plover  
*Vanellus senegallus* Wattled Plover  
*V. spinosus* Spur-winged Plover  
*Actophilornis africanus* Jacana  
*Larus cirrocephalus* Grey-headed Gull  
**Sterna leucophaea** White-winged Black Tern  
*Himantopus himantopus* Stilt  
**Calidris ferruginea** Curlew Sandpiper  
**C. minuta** Little Stint  
**Philomachus pugnax** Ruff  
**Tringa glareola** Wood Sandpiper  
**T. hypoleucos** Common Sandpiper  
**T. ochropus** Green Sandpiper  
**T. stagnatilis** Marsh Sandpiper  
*Columba guinea* Speckled Pigeon  
*Streptopelia decipiens* Mourning Dove  
*S. semitorquata* Red-eyed Dove  
*S. senegalensis* Laughing Dove  
*Turtur afer* Blue-spotted Wood Dove  
*T. chalcospilos* Emerald-spotted Wood Dove  
*Treron australis* Green Pigeon  
*Poicephalus meyeri* Brown Parrot  
*Centropus monachus* Blue-headed Coucal  
*C. senegalensis* Senegal Coucal  
*C. superciliosus* White-browed Coucal  
*Chrysococcyx caprius* Didric Cuckoo  
*C. klaas* Klaas's Cuckoo  
*Cuculus solitarius* Red-chested Cuckoo  
*Corythaixoides leucogaster* White-bellied Go-away-bird  
*Crinifer zonurus* Eastern Grey Plantain Eater  
*Apus affinis* Little Swift  
**A. apus** Common Swift  
*A. caffer* White-rumped Swift  
*Colius macrourus* Blue-naped Mousebird  
*C. striatus* Speckled Mousebird  
*Alcedo cristata* Malachite Kingfisher  
*Ceyx picta* Pigmy Kingfisher  
*Halcyon chelicuti* Striped Kingfisher  
*H. leucocephala* Grey-headed Kingfisher  
*H. senegalensis* Woodland Kingfisher  
*Ceryle rudis* Pied Kingfisher  
*Coracias caudata* Lilac-breasted Roller  
*Merops pusillus* Little Bee-eater  
*Phoeniculus purpureus* Green Wood Hoopoe  
*Lybius bidentatus* Double-toothed Barbet  
*L. leucocephalus* White-headed Barbet  
*Pogonius pusillus* Red-fronted Tinker Bird  
*Campethera nubica* Nubian Woodpecker  
*Dendropicos fuscescens* Cardinal Woodpecker  
*Mesopicos goertae* Grey Woodpecker  
*Thripias namaquus* Bearded Woodpecker  
*Corvus albus* Pied Crow  
*Ptilostomus afer* Piapiac  
*Dicrurus adsimilis* Drongo  
*Estrilda astrild* Waxbill  
*E. bengala* Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu

*Lagonosticta rubricata* African Fire-finch  
*Vidua macroura* Pin-tailed Whydah  
*Serinus atrogularis* Yellow-rumped Seed-eater  
*S. mozambicus* Yellow-fronted Canary  
*S. sulphuratus* Brimstone Canary  
*Hirundo abyssinica* Striped Swallow  
*H. angolensis* Angola Swallow  
*H. daurica* Red-rumped Swallow  
**H. rustica** Swallow  
*H. senegalensis* Mosque Swallow  
*Riparia cincta* Banded Martin  
**R. riparia** Sand Martin  
*Lanius excubitorius* Grey-backed Fiscal  
*Laniarius barbarus* Black-headed Gonolek  
*L. ferrugineus* Tropical Boubou  
*Tchagra senegala* Black-headed Bush Shrike  
**Anthus trivialis** Tree Pipit  
*Macronyx croceus* Yellow-throated Longclaw  
**Motacilla flava** Yellow Wagtail  
*Terpsiphone viridis* Paradise Flycatcher  
*Batis molitor* Chin-spot Puff-back Flycatcher  
*Muscicapa adusta* Dusky Flycatcher  
**Acrocephalus schoenobaenus** Sedge Warbler  
**A. scirpaceus** Reed Warbler  
*Camaroptera brachyura* Grey-backed Camaroptera  
*Cisticola galactotes* Winding Cisticola  
*C. natalensis* Croaking Cisticola  
*Prinia subflava* Tawny-flanked Prinia  
**Sylvia communis** Whitethroat  
*Turdoides plebejus* Brown Babbler  
*Cossypha heuglini* White-browed Robin Chat  
**Monticola saxatilis** Rock Thrush  
**Oenanthe isabellina** Isabelline Wheatear  
**O. oenanthe** Common Wheatear  
**Phoenicurus phoenicurus** Redstart  
*Turdus pelios* African Thrush  
*Nectarinia cuprea* Copper Sunbird  
*N. mariquensis* Mariqua Sunbird  
*N. senegalensis* Scarlet-chested Sunbird  
*N. venusta* Variable Sunbird  
*Oriolus larvatus* Black-headed Oriole  
*Passer griseus* Grey-headed Sparrow  
*Euplectes axillaris* Fan-tailed Widow-bird  
*E. orix* Red Bishop  
*Ploceus baglafecht* Stuhlmann's Weaver  
*P. cucullatus* Black-headed Weaver  
*P. intermedius* Masked Weaver  
*Quelea cardinalis* Cardinal Quelea  
*O. quelea* Red-billed Quelea  
*Pycnonotus barbatus* Dark-capped Bulbul  
*Buphagus erythrorhynchus* Red-billed Oxpecker  
*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster* Violet-backed Starling  
*Creatophora cinerea* Wattled Starling  
*Lamprotornis caudatus* Rüppell's Long-tailed Glossy Starling  
*L. chloropterus* Lesser Blue-eared Glossy Starling



## SYSTEMATIC LIST

### *Phalacrocorax carbo* Cormorant

Recorded only in May and June on large stretches of water. I have no records for other months.

### *Ardea cinerea* Grey Heron

Seen occasionally, mostly single birds, at Awoja in May and June. Undoubtedly occurs on other large stretches of water.

### *Ardea goliath* Goliath Heron

Present in small numbers by open water throughout the year. Immature birds usually appeared in June.

### *Ardea purpurea* Purple Heron

A common resident in most marshy areas, subject to very noticeable fluctuations, caused presumably by arrivals of Palaearctic birds. The greatest numbers were found in September, with a lesser build-up in May.

### *Ardeola ralloides* Squacco Heron

A common resident, showing marked fluctuations in numbers due no doubt to being augmented by Palaearctic birds. Numbers were about 10 times their normal monthly average in September, and 30 times in October and November.

### *Egretta intermedia* Yellow-billed Egret

A widespread but not numerous resident, subject to increases in numbers in late September and October, which were particularly marked in 1966.

### *Ixobrychus minutus* Little Bittern

A few resident pairs at Awoja. Numbers, probably augmented by Palaearctic birds, increasing in late October and early November. On 6 November 1966 30+ males were seen in a very small area. Moreau (1972) considers that most Purple Herons and Squacco Herons in the northern tropics in Africa in winter are Palaearctic birds. This would explain the influxes of those species, and possibly also the Little Bittern, although Backhurst, Britton & Mann (1973) could find only five records of the Palaearctic *minutus* from Kenya and one from Tanzania. However, the influxes of the Yellow-billed Egret are something of a mystery.

### *Ixobrychus sturmii* Dwarf Bittern

Recorded at Awoja in most months of the year, usually singly. It was probably frequently missed due to its skulking habits, and doubtless occurred elsewhere.

### *Balaeniceps rex* Whale-headed Stork

Singletons normally present at Awoja and no doubt present in other less accessible *Cyperus* swamps. I was told of a nest found in this locality in mid 1970, but the observer could not remember any details. Pitman (*in litt.*) states that it was, and possibly still is, common on Lake Salisbury; however, I failed to find it there.

### *Ciconia abdimii* Abdim's Stork

A migrant usually appearing in November and departing by the end of May. Quite common at times, and occurring in flocks of up to 200. Often found near towns and villages.

### *Ephippiorynchus senegalensis* Saddle-billed Stork

A widespread resident, but everywhere uncommon. Not found in the vicinity of *Cyperus*.

### *Ibis ibis* Yellow-billed Stork

Widespread and fairly common in open swamps. It was found to be most abundant from January to March.

### *Platalea alba* African Spoonbill

Present at Awoja and on Lake Salisbury in small numbers in all months except June and July.

### *Plegadis falcinellus* Glossy Ibis

Present at Awoja (and occasionally in other marshy areas) from early September to May, with maximum numbers usually in early October; presumably these were Palaearctic birds.

### *Anas sparsa* Black Duck

Occasional pairs were recorded in more open stretches of swamp, not amongst *Cyperus*. This, an upland duck, is normally found on wooded rivers.

### *Aythya fuligula* Tufted Duck

A male obtained on the River Bisina on 29 December 1912 is now in the British Museum. There are no other records.

### *Nettapus auritus* Pigmy Goose

A resident in small numbers in areas of open water with covered banks, particularly at Awoja and parts of Lake Salisbury.

### *Plectropterus gambensis* Spur-winged Goose

Most records are from Awoja where it was common for most of the year, often in flocks exceeding one hundred. Seen occasionally in small numbers in other areas but seemed to be absent from the district during July and August.

### *Sarkidiornis melanotos* Knob-billed Goose

Common in all months at Awoja except November and December. Pitman (*in litt.*) says that it probably breeds in Teso.

***Dendrocygna viduata* White-faced Tree Duck**

Common at Awoja, being particularly numerous from January to March. A nest with incubated eggs was found in June 1966.

***Accipiter badius* Shikra**

Common in the Soroti area in *Butyrospermum* savannah and cultivation. Not found in the town, although it has adapted to an urban life in other parts of the country.

***Accipiter minullus* Little Sparrowhawk**

The only record is of a female in *Butyrospermum* savannah near Soroti in June 1966.

***Aquila rapax* Tawny Eagle**

Widespread, but uncommon, in *Acacia-Setaria*.

***Kaupifalco monogrammicus* Lizard Buzzard**

One pair normally present around Soroti and occasionally seen in most parts of the district, usually in *Butyrospermum*, and occasionally in gardens.

***Melierax poliopterus* Pale Chanting Goshawk**

A male was collected by Pitman at Nyeno on 16 October 1936 (MS notes). I did not record this species in Teso, but found it common in neighbouring Karamoja district.

***Polemaetus bellicosus* Martial Eagle**

One seen taking a White-faced Tree Duck at Awoja on 9 October 1966, is the only record.

***Circus beaudouini* Beaudouin's Harrier Eagle**

A male in adult plumage was collected on 15 February 1965 at Toroma by J. N. & E. J. van den Brink in a partly dried up river marsh (Voous 1966). There do not appear to be any other records of this species in Uganda.

***Circus cinerascens* Banded Harrier Eagle**

Singletons in *Butyrospermum* and cultivated land near Soroti in August 1965, June 1966 and May 1967.

***Circus cinereus* Brown Harrier Eagle**

One at Awoja in *Acacia-Setaria* and *Euphorbia* savannah on 1 May 1967, is the only record.

***Circus aeruginosus* Marsh Harrier**

The resident subspecies, *ranivomus*, is augmented in October by the Palearctic *aeruginosus*. Found not only in the vicinity of water but also in *Hyparrhenia* grass savannah.

***Circus macrourus* Pale Harrier**

Small numbers in open areas during the Palearctic winter.

***Circus pygargus* Montagu's Harrier**

Although not definitely identified, some of the immature and female harriers seen may have been of this species].

***Milvus migrans* Yellow-billed Kite**

Common near habitation, but few remaining during the wet season. Breeds November to January.

***Pernis apivorus* Honey Buzzard**

One seen at Soroti on 21 November 1966.

***Trigonoceps occipitalis* White-headed Vulture**

Occasionally seen, but not common, in pairs or singletons. Appears to be attracted to very small dead animals such as chickens and baby goats.

***Pandion haliaetus* Osprey**

Twice recorded at Awoja in 1966; once in June and once in October.

***Falco ardosiaceus* Grey Kestrel**

Found in open savannah with scattered trees. One pair resident at Soroti and another at Awoja.

***Falco biarmicus* Lanner**

A pair resident on Soroti Rock during May and June 1966 were thought to be nesting. They disappeared after being disturbed by blasting. I did not record the species elsewhere in the district, but since it is common in Karamoja, it probably occurs in the drier areas of the north-eastern part of Teso.

***Falco chicquera* Red-necked Falcon**

A pair resident at Soroti and another pair at Awoja. Always found in the vicinity of Fan Palms, *Borassus aethiopum* Mart. and normally emerging at dusk to prey on Palm Swifts, *Cypsiurus parvus*. Pitman (*in litt.*) informs me that this species is now established in Kampala where Fan Palms are absent.

***Falco cuvieri* African Hobby**

Occasionally recorded in a number of parts of the district, usually between May and December.

***Falco naumanni* Lesser Kestrel**

Present in small flocks in open country from the end of October to early February, with a few records in March and April.

***Falco tinnunculus* Kestrel**

A male of the African race *carlo* obtained in August (Jackson 1938).

Three seen together, and a male obtained, of the Palaearctic nominate race, at Kakumali, L. Gedge, 18 November 1936 (Pitman MS notes). One or two seen in January and February 1967 were thought to belong to the nominate race (personal observation).

**Falco subbuteo** Hobby

Two at Soroti in early January 1967 (personal observation) and one at Lake Salisbury on 30 March 1971 (D. J. Pearson *in litt.*) are the only records.

**Guttera edouardi** Crested Guinea-fowl

Although this species is generally to be found in forests, I did occasionally identify it in *Combretum-Acacia-Hyparrhenia* savannah in the north-eastern part of the district.

**Coturnix chinensis** Blue Quail

Jackson (1938) records it from Soroti. I have a record of three at Soroti in June 1966, and one at Awoja in May 1965. I may have overlooked this species on other occasions.

**Coturnix coturnix** Quail

The only record I have is of a few near Soroti during May and June 1965.

**Coturnix delegorguei** Harlequin Quail

Jackson (1938) records it from Abela and 'Teso'. I found it occasionally at Soroti in May and June. It was probably more common and widespread than these records suggest, as it was sometimes abundant in Karamoja. However, I saw no evidence of its being trapped for food.

**Francolinus icterorhynchus** Heuglin's Francolin

Jackson (1938) records it from Wera. I can trace no other records.

**Balearica regulorum** Crowned Crane

A common breeding species, the young usually fledging in August. Some become quite tame and attach themselves to small villages.

**Gallinula angulata** Lesser Moorhen

A resident in small numbers at Awoja.

**Gallinula chloropus** Moorhen

A common resident, subject to influxes, of which a considerable one occurred at Awoja on 6 December 1966.

**Limnecorax flavirostris** Black Crake

Widespread and common in suitable areas. Downy young were recorded at Awoja in November.

**Porphyrio alleni** Allen's Gallinule

Common and always present at Awoja, but not as numerous as the following species. Sometimes found in very dense *Cyperus* beds.

**Porphyrio porphyrio** Purple Gallinule

Resident in many of the more open *Cyperus* swamps.

**Porzana porzana** Spotted Crake

One flushed from a cotton field at Awoja at the end of November 1967 is the only record.

**Burhinus vermiculatus** Water Thickknee

One to two at Awoja from May to July 1965. I have no other records.

**Vanellus crassirostris** Long-toed Lapwing

Resident in open swamps where water lilies abound.

**Vanellus lugubris** Senegal Plover

A specimen in the British Museum was collected on 21 April 1913 at Kajatanyanga. I did not record the species.

**Cursorius chalcopterus** Violet-tipped Courser

Fox collected a female at Akum, Lake Salisbury on 5 November 1913 which is now in the British Museum. I have no other records.

**Microparra capensis** Lesser Jacana

A resident in small numbers at Awoja. R. J. Wheater (*in litt.*) once observed it south of Serere.

**Larus ridibundus** Black-headed Gull

Two second year birds were seen at Lake Bisina (=L. Salisbury) on 31 December 1971 and 1 January 1972 (Rolfe & Pearson 1973).

**Sterna hybrida** Whiskered Tern

One at Awoja in mid September 1966 is the first record for Uganda (Mann 1971b). Another was seen at Lake Bisina on 6 November 1971 (Rolfe & Pearson 1973).

**Sterna nilotica** Gull-billed Tern

An uncommon bird, recorded most frequently at Awoja.

**Rostratula benghalensis** Painted Snipe

Fox collected a specimen of each sex at Kumi in September 1913 and these are now in the British Museum. I did not record this species, but as it is a skulking bird, I possibly missed it in the large areas of suitable marshland.



**Gallinago media** Great Snipe

A specimen dated 10 November 1913 was collected at Kumi by Fox.

**Gallinago minima** Jack Snipe.

As for the previous species, Fox is responsible for the only known record for the district, *viz.* one collected at Kumi on 24 November 1913, now in the British Museum. I may well have overlooked both this and the previous species.

**Tringa nebularia** Greenshank

This species passed through in October in small numbers, but was not recorded at other times.

**Oena capensis** Namaqua Dove

A widespread species becoming particularly common during the dry season when its numbers were presumably augmented by birds from the more arid northern areas of the country.

**Streptopelia vinacea** Vinaceous Dove

I found this species in the drier *Acacia* savannah of the north-eastern part of the district where it replaces the Mourning Dove, *S. decipiens*, the common member of the genus in other parts of the district. This species had a wider distribution previously, as it was recorded from Soroti by Jackson (1938). This may be connected with the recent spread of agriculture, to which *vinacea* may be less adaptable than *decipiens*.

**Treron waalia** Bruce's Green Pigeon

Jackson (1938) records it at Abela ('large numbers in fig trees, August') and near Belinia ('plentiful, April'). Whenever possible I examined all *Treron* carefully, but did not identify this species.

**Agapornis pullaria** Red-headed Lovebird

Fox collected this species at Serere. I did not see the species myself, and as it is a conspicuous species it must now be rare or extinct in the district.

**Centropus toulou** Black Coucal

A pair was collected by Fox near Bugondo on 16 May 1913. I did not see this species, but Pitman (*in litt.*) informs me that he has recorded it in the district.

**Clamator glandarius** Great Spotted Cuckoo

During my sojourn in the district I found this cuckoo numerous around Soroti from January to May and smaller numbers from October to December. I once recorded it in June. Pitman (*in litt.*) says that he was informed that it is resident at Ng'ora, and that a female was collected at Usuku by J. G. Williams in July. Other records I have traced are of one collected at Kumi in February by S. Clarke and one at Toroma in June by Fox. Both these specimens are in the British Museum.

**Clamator jacobinus** Black-and-White Cuckoo

I have only one record for the district, *viz.* one a few kilometres north of Soroti in early June 1966.

**Clamator levaillantii** Levaillant's Cuckoo

My only record is of one at Soroti in July 1965. However, Pitman (*in litt.*) thinks that it has been recorded at Serere laying in the nest of a species of *Turdoides*.

**Tauraco leucolophus** White-crested Turaco

Frequently encountered around Soroti in well-wooded savannah.

**Bubo africanus** Spotted Eagle-Owl

Jackson (1938) records a pair at Abela. I have no other records.

**Glaucidium perlatum** Pearl-spotted Owlet

Pitman (MS notes) records it as not uncommon at Ongino on 20 October 1936. I have no other records for the district.

**Otus leucotis** White-faced Scops Owl

Undoubtedly the most common owl in the district, particularly at Soroti and Awoja. I estimated that about a dozen pairs were resident at the former locality.

Van der Weyden (1973) describes the call of the nominate race in western Africa as 'cuck-cooo', contrasting with the call of *grantii* from Tanzania southwards described as 'w-h-h-h-h-oo' or 'w-h-h-h-h-h-h-oo'. The calls of this species from Uganda and Kenya (nominate race) were unknown to him, but he suggests that they may be transitional. The only call I recorded the Teso birds as uttering was rather like a human imitation of an owl, which could be written 'w-h-oo', sometimes almost like a question.

**Tyto alba** Barn Owl

A nestling, almost ready for flight was brought to my house on 21 November 1966. It had been obtained locally. It flew away after about two weeks.

**Macrodipteryx longipennis** Standard-wing Nightjar

One or two were observed during February 1967 in gardens around Soroti. This species should be breeding at this time, and Pitman (*in litt.*) says that these records are the most southerly known to him at this time of the year.

**Macrodipteryx vexillaris** Pennant-wing Nightjar

Quite common, particularly in the Soroti area, from early June to early August. Usually associated with open areas and often killed on the roads.

*Apus melba* Alpine Swift

Recorded from Soroti in January, February and September. Subspecific identification was not possible.

*Apus niansae/pallidus* Nyanza/Pallid Swift

A small party was seen at Awoja on 22 October 1967.

*Cypsiurus parvus* Palm Swift

A widespread and common species always found associated with *Borassus* palms.

*Bucorvus abyssinicus* Abyssinian Ground Hornbill

A widespread species. A pair occupied the hollow trunk of a Banyan, *Ficus benghalensis*, at the end of 1965. They produced one young which flew in June 1966.

*Tockus nasutus* Grey Hornbill

A widespread and common species subject to considerable fluctuations in numbers. A particularly large influx occurred at the end of August 1966.

*Coracias abyssinica* Abyssinian Roller

A migrant from the north in varying numbers from October to May. I did not record it at all in the 1965-66 season. It appeared at Soroti on 18 October 1966, and from January to May 1967 was widespread in the district, but I did not record it afterwards. Stoneham (1926) records it at Dokolo on 8 October 1923 and Pitman (MS notes) records it as common at Inyeno on 23 October 1936.

*Coracias garrulus* European Roller

A common Palearctic migrant appearing in October and departing by March.

*Merops albicollis* White-throated Bee-eater

Only seen in the district during August when it was not uncommon.

*Merops apiaster* European Bee-eater

A Palearctic passage migrant recorded from Soroti in October and April only. J. Rolfe (*in litt.*) records it from Lake Salisbury in late March.

*Merops superciliosus* Blue-cheeked Bee-eater

I have recorded the nominate subspecies at Awoja in May. The Palearctic race *persicus* has been recorded at Opoti in February (British Museum); Lake Salisbury in late March (J. Rolfe *in litt.*); Awoja in September and October (personal observation).

*Phoeniculus cyanomelas* Scimiter-bill

Pitman (MS notes) found it common at Lake Gedge on 15 November 1936. I did not record it in the district.

*Upupa epops* Hoopoe

Either the Palearctic nominate race or the Ethiopian *waibeli* was common around Soroti from November to May. I have only one record of *africana* from Soroti, undated.

*Lybius guifsohalito* Black-billed Barbet

Jackson (1938.) records it from Lake Salisbury. A specimen in the British Museum dated 13 June 1913 from Toroma was probably collected by Fox. Pitman (MS notes) found it 'common' at Ongino on 19 October 1936. This species has possibly undergone a reduction in the district in this century as I observed it only twice, both times at Awoja, once in May and once in November 1966.

*Lybius lacrymosus* Spotted-flanked Barbet

An uncommon species occasionally recorded in various parts of the district.

*Lybius leucomelas* Red-fronted Barbet

Jackson (1938) mentions that Fox obtained this species in Teso, but I cannot trace the locality.

Pitman (MS notes) found it 'not uncommon in *Acacia*' at Ongino, Lake Salisbury, on 23 October 1936. I did not record this species in the district.

*Pogoniulus chrysoconus* Yellow-fronted Tinker-bird

Not common. I recorded it in the Soroti area in May, June and November. There is a specimen in the British Museum taken in August at Komolo.

*Trachyphonus darnaudi* D'Arnaud's Barbet

A commonspecies in the drier *Acacia-Setaria* savannah of the north-eastern part of the district.

*Indicator indicator* Black-throated Honeyguide

I recorded it twice at Soroti, in May and December.

*Prodotiscus insignis* Cassin's Honeyguide

One at Awoja in thick bush on a low inselberg on 22 October 1967 is my only record.

*Jynx torquilla* Wryneck

In my garden at Soroti I observed one to two daily for much of February and March 1967. They spent a great deal of time creeping about in low bushes presumably hunting insects.

*Dendrocopos obsoletus* Brown-backed Woodpecker

Jackson (1938) records it from Teso, and there is a specimen in the British Museum from Bukedea dated 29 June 1913.

***Mirafra albicauda* Northern White-tailed Bush Lark**

There is a specimen in the British Museum obtained at Kumi on 6 April 1913. (My experience and knowledge of larks was very limited at the time, and I did not definitely identify any in the district.)

***Mirafra cantillans* Singing Bush Lark**

Two were obtained at Kumi by Fox in April 1913.

***Mirafra rufocinnamomea* Flappet Lark**

Jackson (1938) states that van Someren obtained this species at Soroti. I did not record it in the district, and since I was familiar with this species, it is unlikely that I overlooked it.

***Coracina pectoralis* White-breasted Cuckoo Shrike**

A female was obtained by Fox at Serere on 15 April 1913. I know of no other records.

***Corvus rhipidurus* Fan-tailed Raven**

There is a specimen from Abela in the British Museum dated 17 August 1913. I did not see this conspicuous species in the district, but it occurs to the east north-east and south-east in Karamoja, and at Mbale and Tororo. If it once occurred in the district it may have been forced out by the spread of agriculture.

***Serinus citrinelloides* African Citril**

A male collected on 31 May 1913 is in the British Museum.

***Serinus gularis* Streaky-headed Seed-Eater**

Fox collected one at Amuria on 26 July 1913.

***Delichon urbica* House Martin**

My only record of this uncommon migrant is of a small party at Mukuru on 2 November 1966. It is normally associated with higher altitudes than are found in the district.

***Hirundo semirufa* Rufous-chested Swallow**

There are two specimens in the British Museum obtained in the district. One was collected at Dakaberra on 19 August 1913, and one at Kumi on 21 June 1913. I did not identify it, possibly mistaking it for the ubiquitous *H. senegalensis*.

***Corvinella corvina* Yellow-billed Shrike**

Small parties frequently encountered in Soroti and north Teso in *Butyrospermum-Hyparrhenia* and *Com-bretum Acacia-Hyparrhenia* savannah.

***Lanius collurio* Red-backed Shrike**

An uncommon Palaearctic migrant, not recorded as frequently as the next species.

***Lanius isabellinus* Red-tailed Shrike**

Following Moreau (1972) I treat this as separate from *collurio* and *cristatus*. Another uncommon Palaearctic migrant, but more numerous than *collurio*.

***Lanius minor* Lesser Grey Shrike**

A few present during April, particularly around Soroti.

***Dryoscopus gambensis* Puff-back Shrike**

An uncommon species, recorded mostly at Soroti.

***Malaconotus sulfureopectus* Sulphur-breasted Bush Shrike**

I did not observe this species in the district, but Pitman (MS notes) records it as 'not uncommon' at Lake Gedge on 11 November 1936.

***Malaconotus blanchoti* Grey-headed Bush Shrike**

Singletons occasionally recorded in *Butyrospermum-Hyparrhenia* savannah in the Soroti area.

***Tehagra minuta* Blackcap Bush Shrike**

I have only one record, viz. one at Awoja in a *Cyperus* bed, November 1965. I may have overlooked this species, but it was obviously rare.

***Eurocephalus anguitimens* White-crowned Shrike**

A common species of the drier *Acacia-Setaria* savannah of the north-eastern part of the district.

***Prionops plumata* Curly-crested Helmet Shrike**

A party was seen just south of Iri in *Acacia-Setaria* savannah in August 1967. Although this is the only record I have for the district, it was found to be quite common in neighbouring Karamoja.

***Anthus leucophrys* Plain-backed Pipit**

One was collected by Fox at Abela on 14 June 1913. I did not identify it in the district.

***Motacilla alba* White Wagtail/African Pied Wagtail**

The nominate race was an uncommon Palaearctic migrant. The Ethiopian *vidua* was a widespread and common resident.

***Batis minor* Black-headed Puff-back Flycatcher**

A pair at Awoja on 6 November 1966 is the only record.

***Platysteira cyanea* Wattle-eye**

Occasionally recorded in *Butyrospermum* woodland.



*Empidonis semipartitus* Silverbird

Widespread in the drier areas of the north east, particularly associated with *Acacia-Setaria* savannah.

*Melaenornis edoloides* Black Flycatcher

Quite common and widespread; fledged young appearing at Soroti in June.

*Muscicapa aquatica* Swamp Flycatcher

Common by edges of swamps, usually producing flying young by end of October.

*Muscicapa striata* Spotted Flycatcher

An uncommon migrant during the Palaearctic winter.

*Cisticola brachyptera* Siffling Cisticola

Lynes (1930) records it from Soroti, L. Oweru and Nyara in August, and Serere in April. I did not identify this species, but my experience of the genus was very limited at the time.

*Cisticola chiniana* Rattling Cisticola

A denizen of the *Acacia-Setaria* of the north-east, and not recorded elsewhere in the district.

*Cisticola eximia* Black-backed Cisticola

Lynes (*op.cit.*) records this species at Kumi in April, Lake Salisbury in July and Soroti in November. I did not record it.

*Cisticola lateralis* Whistling Cisticola

Widespread, but not numerous, in the district.

*Cisticola robusta* Stout Cisticola

A specimen in the British Museum was collected at Usuku in August 1913. I did not record it.

*Cisticola troglodytes* Foxy Cisticola

Lynes (*op.cit.*) records it from Kamchuru in February, and Abela, Kumi, Lake Salisbury and Usuku in August. I saw it frequently in the Soroti/Awoja area from May to September 1965, but on no other occasions.

*Eminia lepida* Grey-capped Warbler

Uncommon, being recorded only at Awoja and Lake Salisbury.

*Hippolais icterina* Icterine Warbler

One at Awoja on 6 November 1966 is the only record.

*Hippolais languida* Upcher's Warbler

One trapped and another seen on 24 March, two or three seen on 30 March, and one seen on 2 April 1972 (Rolfe & Pearson 1973).

*Hippolais pallida* Olivaceous Warbler

Two together at Awoja on 6 November 1966 (personal observation). A number seen and trapped at Lake Salisbury from 21 to 30 March 1971 (J. Rolfe, *in litt.*).

*Phylloscopus collybita* Chiffchaff

Two trapped and another seen on the southern edge of Lake Bisina on 19 December 1971. The trapped birds exhibited characteristics of the race *abietinus* (Rolfe & Pearson 1973).

*Phylloscopus trochilus* Willow Warbler

A common and widespread Palaearctic migrant. J. Rolfe (*in litt.*) observed 'large numbers' at Lake Salisbury on 30 March 1971. This fits in with very large numbers observed in various parts of Kenya, *viz.* Naivasha, Athi River and Central Nyanza during April 1971 (G. C. Backhurst and P. L. Britton, pers. comm., and personal observations).

*Sphenoeacus mentalis* Moustache Warbler

Common in long grass and swamp edge in the Soroti/Awoja area. It was not observed during July, August, November and December. Whether this was due to its being less conspicuous at those times or to a real absence, I could not ascertain.

*Sylvia atricapilla* Blackcap

Widespread, but not numerous, during the Palaearctic winter.

*Sylvia nisoria* Barred Warbler

Lake Bisina: two caught and two or more seen 30 March and one caught 28 November 1971 (Rolfe & Pearson 1973).

*Sylvietta brachyura* Crombec

An uncommon species usually associated with *Acacia* savannah.

*Turdoides rubiginosus* Rufous Chatterer

Pitman (MS notes) found this species common at Lake Gedge in November. I did not record it in Teso but found it common in neighbouring Karamoja.

*Turdoides tenebrosus* Dusky Babbler

Keith (1968) was the first to record this species in print for Uganda. However Pitman (*in litt.*) informs me that it nests at Serere (and at Lwampanga, Buganda; southern West Nile District; S.E. Acholi near Lango/Karamoja border). Thus it would appear to be quite widespread in the northern half of the country.



***Cercotrichas leucophrys*** Red-backed Scrub Robin

One caught at Lake Salisbury on 24 March 1971 (J. Rolfe, *in litt.*) is the only record I have for the district.

***Cichladusa guttata*** Spotted Morning Warbler

Pitman (MS notes) found it common at Lake Gedge in November and there is a specimen from Akum in the British Museum obtained in June. I did not record this species and since it is a noticeable one, I feel my negative observation is probably real. It may occur in the *Acacia-Setaria* savannah on the northern and eastern boundaries of the district.

***Luscinia megarhynchos*** Nightingale

At least one bird per acre (=0.4 ha) present in early January 1972 at Lale, almost all departing by the end of March (Rolfe & Pearson 1973). These authors consider the birds to be probably of the nominate race. They also recorded it twice at Lake Bisina.

***Myrmecocichla albifrons*** White-fronted Black Chat

There are specimens in the British Museum collected by Fox in June and July at Bukedea, Amuria and Nariam. It must now be uncommon in the district as I did not record it.

***Oenanthe pleschanka*** Pied Wheatear

Widespread in the district from October to February (Mann 1971).

***Saxicola rubetra*** Winchat

A regular Palearctic migrant in small numbers, particularly to the Awoja/Soroti area.

***Nectarinia bifasciata*** Little Purple-banded Sunbird

Quite widespread, but not numerous, in the district.

***Nectarinia erythroceria*** Red-chested Sunbird

A very uncommon species occasionally observed in various parts of the district. Normally associated with water.

***Nectarinia pulchella*** Beautiful Sunbird

Occasionally seen at Awoja and Lake Salisbury but not elsewhere in the district.

***Nectarinia rubescens*** Green-throated Sunbird

I identified a pair in my garden in Soroti on 21 November 1966. This is a forest edge species, and its occurrence in Teso must be very irregular.

***Oriolus auratus*** African Golden Oriole

I have only one record, *viz.* two or three in Soroti in November 1966.

***Oriolus oriolus*** Golden Oriole

An uncommon visitor to various parts of the district, (Jackson, 1938, Pitman MS notes, and personal observations).

***Parus leucomelas*** Black Tit

One was collected at Ng'ora on 16 February 1913 and is now in the British Museum. I saw a party of three at Soroti in June 1966. It would appear to be a rare species in the district, but not so uncommon in neighbouring Lango District to the west.

***Dinemellia dinemelli*** White-headed Buffalo Weaver

Common in the more arid *Acacia-Setaria* savannah areas of the north-eastern part of the district.

***Amandava subflava*** Zebra Waxbill

My only record is of a pair at Awoja on 6 November 1966.

***Estrilda troglodytes*** Black-rumped Waxbill

A specimen in the British Museum dated 1 April 1913 was obtained at Kumi. I may have overlooked this species.

***Lagonosticta rara*** Black-bellied Waxbill

Jackson (1938.) states that Fox obtained this species in the district, without giving date or locality, and I have been unable to trace the specimen. I possibly overlooked it and have no records for the district.

***Lagonosticta senegala*** Red-billed Fire-Finch

I only once recorded it in the district, at Soroti in October 1965. At other times I may have mistaken it for *rubricata*.

***Lonchura cucullata*** Bronze Mannikin

Widespread and common. From the occurrence of juveniles it appears to breed at any time of the year.

***Pytilia phoenicoptera*** Red-winged Pytilia

Jackson (1938) states that both he and Fox recorded it in Teso, but gives no further details. Pitman (*in litt.*) believes he collected the eggs of this species in Teso. I did not record it.

***Passer iagoensis*** Rufous Sparrow

An uncommon species, being recorded from Lake Salisbury (Jackson 1938. and personal observation); Lake Gedge (Pitman, MS notes); Abela, Apetta and Usuku (British Museum collection).

***Plocepasser mahali*** Stripe-breasted Sparrow Weaver

Occurs in the *Acacia-Setaria* of the northeast.

*Amblyospiza albifrons* Grosbeak Weaver

This is obviously a rare bird in the district despite the abundance of suitable marshy localities. The only record I have is of one at Awoja on 6 November 1966.

*Euplectes afer* Yellow-crowned Bishop

A few appeared at Awoja on 30 October 1966 and some displaying males were noted. On 6 November two males were seen but the species was not recorded subsequently. I can trace no other records.

*Euplectes hordaceus* Black-winged Red Bishop

Common in the northern and north-eastern areas in *Acacia-Setaria*.

*Euplectes macrourus* Yellow-mantled Widow Bird

Jackson (1938.) describes this species as 'plentiful in Lango and Teso'. I found it not at all numerous during the time I spent in the district, and assume therefore that it must have undergone a considerable reduction since Jackson's time. Pitman (*in litt.*) found it reasonably numerous in the semi-wetlands north of Soroti on the road to Lira.

*Malimbus rubriceps* Red-headed Weaver

Occasionally recorded in singles or pairs in well wooded areas, and sometimes in trees on the edge of cultivation. Pitman (MS notes) found it not uncommon at Ongino on 19 October 1936.

*Ploceus castanops* Northern Brown-throated Weaver

Not uncommon in the vicinity of *Cyperus papyrus* swamps.

*Ploceus heuglini* Heuglin's Masked Weaver

I occasionally identified this species in various parts of the district, but it was not common. Pitman (MS notes) collected a number of specimens at Nariam, Usuku and Katakwi in June and July 1948.

*Ploceus jacksoni* Golden-backed Weaver

A common species, usually breeding over or near water, in November.

*Ploceus luteolus* Little Weaver

An uncommon species, more frequently seen in the drier parts of the district.

*Ploceus melanocephalus* Yellow-backed Weaver

A common and widespread species recorded breeding in May and November.

*Ploceus ocularis* Spectacled Weaver

Widespread, but only numerous in the vicinity of Lake Salisbury.

*Ploceus spekeoides* Fox's Weaver

I found it fairly common in the north-eastern sector of the district during the rains. There are specimens collected at Usuku and Nariam during July and August 1913, in the British Museum. Pitman (MS notes) collected a number at Usuku, Nariam and Katakwi in June and July 1949. Pitman (*in litt.*) informs me that it breeds in the district in July and August.

*Ploceus superciliosus* Compact Weaver

An uncommon species occasionally seen in the Awoja/Soroti area.

*Hypochera centralis* Purple Indigo-bird

Here I follow the classification of Hall & Moreau (1970). I found Indigo-birds widespread in the district but was unable to identify them further with any certainty. A specimen in the British Museum from Tiriri collected by Fox on 23 May 1913 is labelled *H. ultramarina purpurascens* Reichenow. P.R. Colston has kindly examined this and informs me (*in litt.*) that it is *H. (chalybeata) centralis*. I assume that others in the district belong to this form.

*Lamprolornis chalcurus* Bronze-tailed Starling

In the British Museum there are two specimens collected in the district, *viz.* one from Labori, August 1913, and one from Kadunguru, July 1913. I did not record it, but may have mistaken it for the common *L. chloropterus*.

*Lamprolornis chalybeus* Blue-eared Glossy Starling

A specimen in the British Museum was taken in June at Abela. I did not record this species, but once again may have mistaken it for *chloropterus*.

*Spreo superbus* Superb Starling

Common in the north-eastern sector of the district.

*Zosterops senegalensis* Yellow White-eye

I did not record the species in the district, but there is a specimen in the British Museum taken near Akum in November.

## GAZETTEER

ABELA  
AGU  
AKUM  
AMURIA  
APETTA  
ATIRIRI

1°54'N 33°56'E  
1°28'N 33°42'E  
1°36'N 34°03'E  
2°01'N 33°38'E  
1°37'N 33°10'E  
1°53'N 33°27'E

AWOJA	1°40'N 33°44'E
BISINA, LAKE	ca. 1°37'- 33°45'-
	1°44'N 34°07'E
BUGONDO	1°37'N 33°17'E
BUKEDEA	1°21'N 34°03'E
DAKABERRA	1°54'N 33°37'E
DOKOLO	2°00'N 33°39'E
GEDGE, LAKE	1°39'N 34°10'E
GLOLU HILL	at KOMOROJO
INYENO	1°30'N 34°00'E
IRIRI	2°05'N 34°12'E
KABERAMAIDO	1°47'N 33°10'E
KADUNGURU	1°31'N 33°12'E
KAJATANYANGA	not located
KAKUMALI	on LAKE GEDGE
KATAKWI	1°55'N 33°57'E
KOMOLO	1°52'N 33°49'E
KOMOROJO	1°25'N 33°39'E
KUMCHURU	not located
KUMI	1°29'N 33°56'E
KYOGA, LAKE	Large, diffuse lake in central Uganda
LABORI	1°28'N 33°15'E
LALE	1°41'N 33°28'E
LIRA (Lango District)	2°15'N 32°54'E
LWAMPANGA (Mengo District)	1°30'N 32°30'E
MBALE (Bugisu District)	1°05'N 34°10'E
MUKURU	1°26'N 23°21'E
NARIAM	1°53'N 34°08'E
NG'ARIAM	= NARIAM
NG'ORA	1°27'N 33°46'E
NYARA	2°00'N 33°19'E
NYENO	= INYENO
OLD NARIAM	1°57'N 34°06'E
ONGINO	= INYENO
OPETA, LAKE	= LAKE GEDGE
OPOTI	1°21'N 33°58'E
OWERA, LAKE	not located
SALISBURY, LAKE	= LAKE BISINA
SERERE	1°31'N 33°29'E
SIROKO RIVER	ca. 1°16'-1°30'N 34°17'E
SIRONKO RIVER	= SIROKO RIVER
SOROTI	1°43'N 33°37'E
TIRIRI	= ATIRIRI
TOROMA	1°45'N 33°57'E
TORORO (Bukedi District)	0°42'N 34°11'E
USUKU	2°01'N 33°58'E
WERA	1°52'N 33°45'E

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#### SUMMARY

The botany and topography of Teso District, Uganda, are briefly described. The characteristic birds of two habitats of the district are listed. The more interesting bird records from the district are included in a systematic list. A gazetteer is added.

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